

## DEVELOPMENT OF A PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR RESTORATION OF NURIDDIN BASIR MAUSOLEUM LOCATED IN KOXAROY SQUARE AND INCREASE OF TOURISM POTENTIAL

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### Аннотация:

In this article, the history of the Sheikh Nuriddin Basir mausoleum and the project proposal for the restoration of the Nuriddin Basir mausoleum located in Koksaroy Square are presented.

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Sheikh Nuriddin Basir was another one of those who believed in the founder and built a mausoleum in memory of his blessed memory. The architectural monument dedicated to him was built by the order of Amir Temur and was built inside the Arch of Sahibgiron, next to the gate and wall facing Registan. But it has not survived to this day. Originally from Nujkent, Nuriddin Basir was educated by the famous sheikh Zainiddin Sukhrovardi (who lived in the second half of the 13th century), who lived in the Lower Orifon region near Tashkent. When Nuriddin Basir reached the rank of sheikh, he moved to Samarkand at the invitation of his elder, settled in Masjidi Kabud (Blue Mosque) located on the banks of the Navodon spring, and served as sheikh. He followed the path of "jahriya" in the tariqat, that is, chanting. He was born blind from his mother from a young age and received the nickname "Basir". Under the tutelage of his murshi Sheikh Zainiddin, he rose to the rank of a saint and reached a high status. When he was asked, "Who are the Qutb (saint authors) in your time?", he answered: "My brother Abdullah is the thirteenth Qutb, and I am the fourteenth," and therefore among the people, he is known as "Qutbi known as Chordahum.

Nuriddin Basir, the follower of Sukhrovardiya's teachings, died in 1342. According to his will, the sheikh will be buried near the Navodon spring

Amir Temur paid great respect to the leaders of the sect and great people, and built mausoleums and mosques in their honor. Among them are the architectural monuments restored in memory of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi in Yassin, Mir Sayyid Baraka in Samarkand, and Burhoniddin Sogarji.

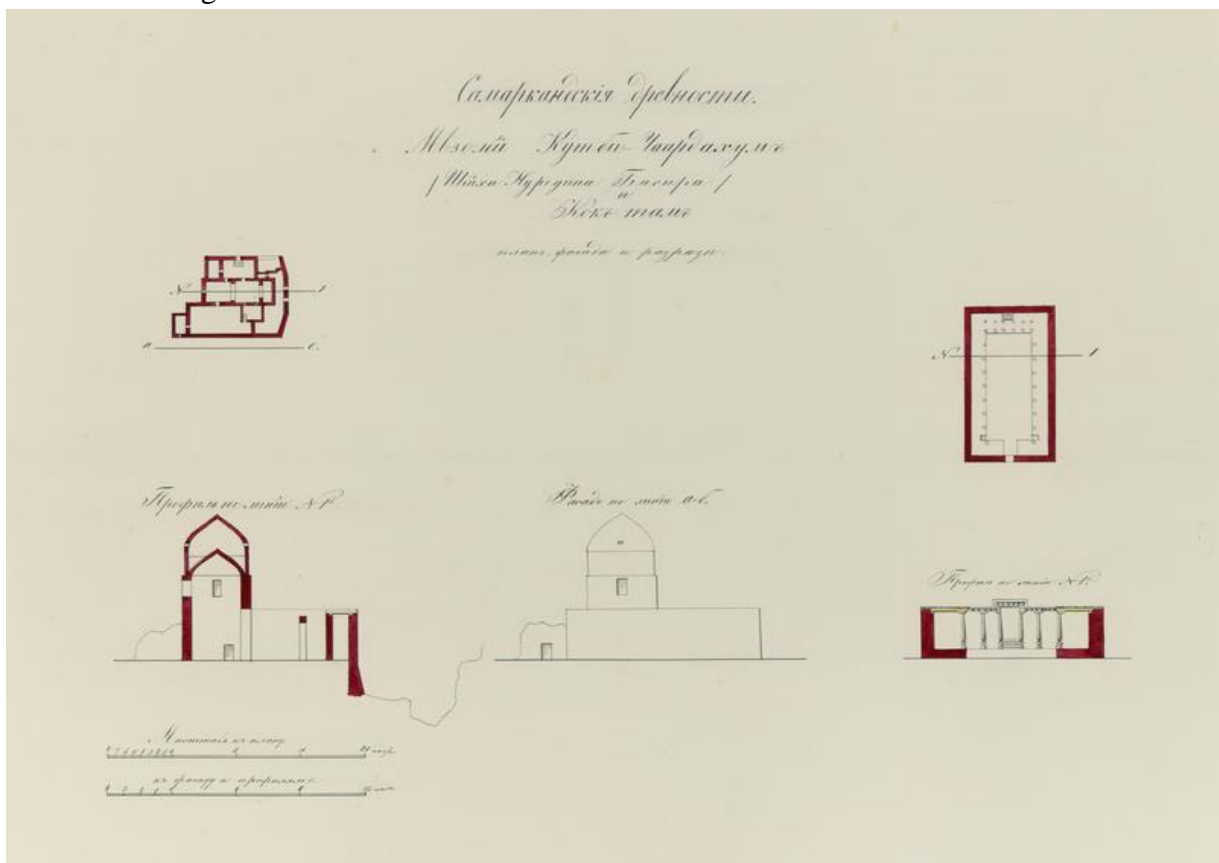
Nuriddin Basir, the follower of Sukhrovardiya's teachings, died in 1342. According to his will, the sheikh will be buried near the Navodon spring.

According to Abu Sayyid's advice, Hazrat Amir Temur visited the tomb of Nuriddin Basir and

brought his blessed body into the territory of Samarkand Arch, built a beautiful and magnificent mausoleum on his grave, and installed a golden dome on top of his tomb. It is known that the construction of Samarkand arch and arch walls dates back to the 70s of the 14th century. Based on this, Galina Pugachenkova concludes that Nuriddin Basir's mausoleum was built in 1371-1372.

Externally, the building of the mausoleum is similar to other monuments built by Amir Temur. This monument was preserved until 1881. After Tsarist Russia conquered Samarkand in 1868, they used Amir Temur's Ark fortress as a place of fortification and carried out many reconstructions here in accordance with the interests of defense. Apparently, the place where the mausoleum is located prevented the Russian soldiers from carrying out such mobilization work. According to Galina Pugachenkova, the sheikh's grave will be moved to Afrosiyab in agreement with local believers. After the mausoleum is blown up and its bricks destroyed, it will be used for strengthening the walls of the Ark fortress and other mobilization works. They cannot detonate the mausoleum with three pods (charges) at first. It was so strongly built that ten pounds of gunpowder were needed to completely destroy it.

So, what was the architectural structure of the mausoleum? Before the explosion, in 1878, its shape and height were measured and drawn. In 1905, professor H. Veselovsky published the picture and color drawing of the mausoleum, which A.Kun included in the "Turkistan Album", the design and layout of the building.



Based on this drawing and photo, you can get an idea of the architectural structure of the mausoleum. In addition, Russian artist V. Vereshagin painted the exterior of the mausoleum based on the original during his stay in Samarkand. One of the two pictures he painted shows the mausoleum's dome, dome flange and decorations. All these complement each other.

It can be said that Sahibgiron Amir Temur used the building of the mausoleum in an architecturally very dignified and majestic way. The building is very sturdy and has a height of 20 meters to the top of the dome. The mausoleum can be seen from afar and adds a special charm to the city landscape. The mausoleum had a decorative inner dome under the outer blue dome. The mausoleum where Sheikh Nuriddin's mother was buried and other rooms were added later. The Nuriddin Basir mausoleum occupies a special place in the history of the mausoleums built by Amir Temur. After all, it is one of the first mausoleums built in Samarkand during the Sahibqiron period.

Qutbi played an important role in the formation of architectural ensembles in the city with its composite solution. Because it happened in Samarkand during Sahibgiron's time

The three large mausoleums named Qutbi Chordahum, Ruhabad and Amir Temur are compositionally located along a straight line, of which the spiritual and secular pirs of Sahibqiran - Nuriddin Basir, Burhoniddin Sogarji and Mir Sayyid Baraka are resting. had found. Photographic speed up to 1872





### Project proposal

The Mausoleum of Nuriddin Basir played an important role not only in the architectural and urban development system of Samarkand, but also in the social life and spiritual world of the city during the period of Timur and Timurids. If it had not been blown up during the Khorezm invasion, it would undoubtedly have been telling a story as a living example of our grandfather Sahibgiron's school of example until today (like the monuments of Ruhabad and Amir Temur). Unfortunately, now the townspeople and tourists can watch it in the exhibition hall inside the Tillakori mosque-madrassa in Registan.

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